

Amendments to the Specification:

1. Please replace the paragraph starting at page 19, line 26, with the following paragraph:

--2,2-Dichloro-12-(4-chlorophenyl) ~~decanoic~~ dodecanoic acid (47.3 g, 124.5 mmol) was dissolved in 1000 ml of methanol. The solution was added with sulfuric acid (6.10 g, 62.19 mmol), and heated under reflux for 24 hours.--

2. Please replace the paragraph starting at page 20, line 6, with the following paragraph:

--The crude methyl 2,2-dichloro-12-(4-chlorophenyl) ~~decanoate~~ dodecanoate (47.25 g, 120.0 mmol) was dissolved in 500 ml of carbon tetrachloride. The solution was added with N-bromosuccinimide (22.42 g, 126.0 mmol) and 2,2-aziosobutyronitrile (39.4 mg, 0.25 mmol) and heated under reflux with stirring under argon atmosphere for one hour. After cooling, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in 800 mL of ethyl acetate. The solution was washed with water (200 mLx3) and saturated brine (200 mL), and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure to obtain a crude product of the desired compound (57.35 g, quantitative) as pale yellow oil. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 1.22-1.62 (14H, m), 2.10 (1H, m), 2.24 (1H, m), 2.41 (2H, m), 3.89 (3H, s), 4.90 (1H, t, J= 7Hz), 7.30 (2H, d, J= 9Hz).--

3. Please replace the paragraph starting at page 20, line 18, with the following paragraph:

--The crude methyl 12-bromo-2,2-dichloro-12-(4-chlorophenyl) ~~decanoate~~ dodecanoate (57.35g, 120.0 mmol) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of acetone (1000 mL) and water (200 mL). The solution was added dropwise with 40 % aqueous silver perchlorate (68.4 mL, 132 mmol) over 10 minutes at room temperature, and stirred at room temperature for 90 minutes after the dropping was completed. The reaction mixture was added with 200 mL of saturated brine, stirred for 30 minutes, and the insoluble solids were removed by filtration. Acetone was removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure, and the residue was combined with 500 mL of ethyl acetate that was used for washing the insoluble solids. Then, the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was further extracted with ethyl acetate (200mLx2), and the organic layer was washed with water (200mL) and saturated brine (200 mL). The resulting organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent n-hexane/acetone=8/1-2/1) to obtain the desired compound (28.97 g, yield 58.9%) as pale yellow oil.--